Pompress.

# Washington Sentinel

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

## CITY OF WASHINGTON.

## OCTOBER 9, 1853. OUR EXCHANGES.

MED. WE HAVE BEEN SO short a time in operation that it has not yet been possible to perfect all our arrangements. Our exchange list has not, thus far, been properly regulated-but our directions to those having control of that department of the paper, have been to send the Sentinel to all papers that have manifested any disposition to exchange with us-particularly, and as a matter of right, to all papers in which our prospectus was published.

The Portsmouth, Va. Daily Transcript complains of having received but one number of the Sentinel, and makes some coarse, harsh and uncalled for remarks in relation to it. Its rudeness, however, we pardon, as we feel that it can only injure itself by indulging in it.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Tri-Weekly and the Weekly Sentinel have up to this time been furnished with the Daily. Now that we have issued the Tri-Weekly, we will supply our weekly subscribers with that until the latter is issued.

We beg leave to call attention to our Tri Weekly paper. It will suit a large number of our friends in the country and in distant cities. It will contain all the best matter published in the Daily. We will thank our numerous friends and well-wishers throughout the country to stir themselves a little in our behalf. We shall labor diligently and faithfully, and hope to deserve and to enjoy the reward of labor.

#### NON-INTERFERENCE BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

THE WAR OF THE SHELLS.

The interference of European powers in Amer ican affairs, either by new colonization or l diplomacy, may be considered as at an end, s far as the will of the people of the United States can settle the question. Parties and men may differ as to the details-but the emphatic announcement of the last inaugural met with a quick response from the American heart, when it denounced such interference as "wholly inadmissible." Our particular views upon this question have been proclaimed already-and we do not now propose to dwell upon them.

But if we are prepared to oppose by protest and if need be, to resist by arms, European interference in the general affairs of the continent for how much stronger reason, should we meet the foreign invader of our domestic concerns, not by conciliation or diplomacy, but by force! The jealousy of foreign intermeddling with our home interests is instinctive in the heart of every true American-and has been inculcated with an earnestness, which has made the instinct a holy sentiment, by every President from Washing to the present Chief of the Executive depart-

This feeling has, of late years, been once stifled by the baleful breath of fanaticism. As we have never seen it the subject of commen tary by the press, we propose to publish this leaf from the volume of our past history; and to expose to a merited condemnation some of those who permitted fanaticism to control the duce, as the fatal Grecian horse into the Trojan city, the influence of an alien enemy, upon the rights and interests of the southern States of the Union.

We do not desire to re-open the controversy in respect to the Territories, in which the free soil organization, especially in New York, in 1848, insisted upon attaching the Wilmot inhibition of slavery forever, and was only defeated by the resolute and patriotic course of the Dickinsons-the Casses-the Douglases of the north. We do not propose, except incidentally, to show who were the disorganizers of the democratic party then, and would have ruptured the Union upon that question, except for the men who are now denounced by these pseudo friends of order, as the promoter of party dissension, and as unworthy of party trust. We only intend to show that while some who now claim to be the "Simon Pures," and th orthodox expounders of democracy in the discese of New York, were inviting the aid of a varquished enemy in their sectional crusades against the southern States, those we have named, as worthy of all honor, combined with the south in a patriotic phalanx to crush the home faction and to spurn with contempt the intrusion of its foreign ally. We shall show, that northern whigs and democratic free-soilers, combined in a strange coalition, to pledge to a foreign government the public faith of the country, to carry out the schemes of free-soilism, in the exclusion of slavery from the ceded territories; and that this was done with the evidence staring them in the face, that the foreign government had not demanded it as a condition, but had cheer fully given up every such idea.

Our readers are aware that, upon every votupon the Wilmot proviso, proposed as an amendment to the "three million bill," the State of New York was divided-Gov. Dickinson being against it and Genl. Dix voting for it. By the aid of such northern democrats as Mr. Dickinson the Wilmot proviso was defeated as a law Foiled in every such effort—the anti-slavery faction turned with disgust from the counsels of their own country, and sought to attain their purposes through the agency of Mexico. The mode in which this was done we will now pro ceed to explain.

In February, 1848, President Polk sent to the Senate what was known as the Trist treaty, with the documents explanatory of the negotiation leading to it.

In a letter from Mr. Trist to the Secretary of State, dated September 4, .1847, he state that the question of the exclusion of slavery had been mentioned by the Mexican ne gotiator as desirable. Mr. Trist thus strongly

states his emphatic and patriotic response: "I concluded by assuring them that the bar mention of the subject in any treaty to which the United States were a party was an absolute impossibility; that no President of the United State would dare to present any such treaty to the Sen ate; and that if it were in their power to offer me the whole territory described in our projet in creased tenfold in value, and in addition to that covered a foot thick all over with pure gold, upon the single condition that slavery cluded therefrom, I could not entertain the offer for a moment, nor think even of communicating it

This letter demonstrates that, in the opinion of the negotiators of both parties, the proposal to exclude slavery by a treaty stipulation with gland, France, and Spain, that a foreign conspia foreign government was abhorrent to every racy to make Cuba valueless as a part of this true American-that no demand was made by Mexico for it, and that every such idea was wholly abandoned by the Mexican negotiator, and with good feeling upon his part.

It was on account of this reply that no proision in the treaty sent in by Mr. Polk looked to the exclusion of slavery. It is scarcely neressary to add that Mr. Polk never would have provision-a provision subjecting the domestic mands of a sectional organization at home. concerns of the States to the supervision of our enemy, and humiliating to the heroes of the them under the care and surveillance of a powerless and vanquished people!

But what Mr. Trist dared not do, what Mexrefused, and the other willingly relinquishedan American proposed upon the floor of the Senate of the Union! What Mexico gave without qualification, he proposed to take with conditions-conditions suggested by fanaticism, and proposed in entire violation of the duty of an American patriot.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, (whig.) prothis proviso-substantially the "Wilmot pro-

"Provided. There shall be neither slavery no oluntary servitude in the territories hereby ded, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. To the honor of the Senate, and the dishonor of the vote in the affirmative, this proposal, instead of receiving the required number of two-thirds of the Senate, was defeated by more than that number.

It is not singular that in the ranks of the affirmative should be found the name of Mr. can treaty in the cabinet, and its defender in the Senate, or that of Mr. Corwin, the champion of Mexico during the war, and the opponent of an empire on the Pacific, or that of Mr. Dayton, the endorser of General Scott in the Baltimore | racles. whig convention, or of "honest John Davis." Nor is it surprising that, upon such a question, the whole northern whice vote east, was thrown into the scale against the south, and in opposition to the interests and honor of the country.

Nor is it, on the other hand, wonderful that upon such a proposition there should be found in the negative such inen as Cass, Douglas, Bright, and last, though not least, the patriotic Dickinson, whom those, then untrue to the Constitution and the country, now seek to proscribe as a factionist.

It is a matter of profound satisfaction that the entire free State democracy voted in the negative except three, of whom one was the late they will just simply be stowed away as lumber. distinguished Senator from New York, the They will be regarded as neither flesh, fish, leader of the Van Buren party in 1848, and the abolition candidate for governor at that election, and the present head of the so-called 'soft shell" faction, the Hon. John A. Dix.

Here then was an attempt to bring assistance

from abroad to home fanaticism in its unhallowed war upon the constitutional rights of one half of the States of the Union; for, suppose the proposal had been carried, the faith of the country would have been thus plighted to the government ceding the territory, that slavery snown be perpetually excluded from II. Had California, under this Mexican decree, regispermitted slavery, what would have been the result? Mexico would have demanded of the federal government to enforce the treaty within a State, by putting an end to slavery. Thus helped to elect General Pierce. either slavery would have been abolished in a State by federal authority, or there would have the territory, upon which the territory of the State Thus would a sovereign State of the Union own.) The Examiner says: have been subjected to the insolent demand for abolition by a foreign power, made through the

federal government. This monstrous proposal, thus conceding far more than the Monroe doctrine was ever designed to meet-in the interference of foreign powers a concerns domestic in their character-pledging the honor of the country to register and enforce the foreign will against the reserved rights of a State of the Union, and dangerously involving the concession of a power in the federal government over slavery in the States-this proposal of attempted treason to the Constitu ion and to the Union, stands in a merited and dishonored solitude upon the records of the country. Free-soilism, abolition, where their schemes begin and end in our own council chambers, are as nothing, when compared with the introduction of the dangerous foreign element in the conduct of our internal policy The country and its affairs are and must ever remain unsafe in the hands of men who prostitute power to the purposes of fanaticism, and intrigue with foreign governments to attain their improper ends at home.

But when such men rise with an effrontery, which is only commensurate with their past, though not forgotten, public offences-and with complacency, which forces upon the mind the membrance of the famous Buffalo gathering. which the defeat of the party was secured in the election of General Taylor-when such men denounce as a factious renegade from the true democracy of the empire State, the man, who, with a rare consistency, has preferred the constitutional union of the States to a miserable fanaticism-and has maintained the rights of the south under this union against free-soilers and abolitionists at home, and their allies abroad, then it becomes the duty of every man, and of every press in the land to sound the alarm, to denounce the enemies and sustain the true friends of party organization and of our country. Free-soilers seek, by recurring to the past course of Governor Dickinson, to disparage him and discredit his noble consistency. We have not sought this controversy. The breach was made at Syracuse. Dickinson is decried, his past course impeached by anonymous correspondents, and his opponents sustained, while he is damued with a modicum prosperity. The most honest, intelligent, and

to Washington. The matter ended in their being severity upon the former, we shall seek an fully satisfied that this topic was one not to be touched, and it was dropped with good feeling on apology in the remark, "They would have

But it becomes the more necessary for another reason. It is obvious, from the course of En-Union, by making it a Jamaica or St. Domingo, is probable in the future, if it does not exist at present. The facts, which we have mentioned in this article will put the country upon their guard against trusting our foreign interest to those men whose patriotism is limited by the more powerful suggestion of a wretched fanaticism, and who might reconcile their consciences to ent to the Senate a treaty containing such a the surrender of our foreign policy to the de-

We say again, as we have said before, let the country applaud its true friends and reward outh, upon the fields of Mexico, by placing them; and condemn and punish its open foes, or those, who, under the mask of party fidelity and genuine patriotism, conceal motives and feelings as dangerous to the peace of the co dared not ask, what the one peremptorily democratic organization as it is to the honor and safety of the Union.

#### The Southern Press,

We are told by veritable historians that King Canute had his throne placed on the verge of the seashore as the tide was rolling with resist less force, and that he very complacently said unto the ocean, "Ocean, the land on which I posed to add to the 5th article of the treaty sit is mine, and thou art a part of my dominions: therefore, rise not-obey my commands, and presume not to wet the edge of my robe." But King Canute, no doubt much to his chagrin, found that imperial power and royal arrogance were of no avail against the course of the

mighty waters. Shakspeare tell us that you "may call spirits from the vasty deep." Indeed, we are told that witches came at the bidding of Macbeth, and passed away like shadows when he bade them. Spirits from earth, air, and water. were at the beck and call of the enchanter Clayton, the negotiator of the Central Ameri- Prospero. These two latter, not very well authenticated instances of the influence of man's power over the spirit world, have impressed some imaginative persons with a sort of belief the acquisition, by treaty, which has given us that they can exert the same power and perform the same poetical and captivating mi-

But among all the difficult and impossible things, the most difficult and the most impossible is to arrest the tide of human feeling and human passion. It can no more be dammed up, confined, and limited, than the waters of the great ocean can be controlled and obstructed. When the masses, impelled by com mon feelings, sympathies, and convictions, begin to act, and to act with vigor and resolution it is in vain for any one man, or for a handful of men, to attempt to stay them. To oppose resistance to them is to court destruction and to accomplish self-immolation. At such times men must follow. If they play the laggard, nor fowl, or yet good red herring.

These remarks have been drawn from us by the effort of a few presses of the south to pre vent the people of the south from taking any part in the New York feuds. Their motives are no doubt good, but their policy is bad. It is a foregone conclusion. These difficulties have already become matters of general and pervading interest. Politicians and presses every where-north, south, east, and west have taken their sides in the controversy The avil is done we cannot help ourselves. The south is with the national democrats. The current has set as a free State, and had subsequently by law can say with any effect-"Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

The south does not regard this controversy as an administration quarrel, for both divisions

Whilst on this subject, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise and our mortifibeen a breach of the condition of the cession of cation at an article which appeared in the Richmond Examiner of the 7th inst. We extract would have been forfeited to its original owner. from it a few sentences. (The italics are our

"The 'hards,' encouraged by southern assault. upon their adversaries invite whice-Fitzwork whigs-Erie-emancipation-letter whigs into their council. That is the coalition which seems to be oncocting at the north against the administration against the heart, soul, and centre of nationa democratic organization. We say to the demo dent, safe, or just to indulge in hasty and bitter riminations against the supporters of the adminis ration in New York."

"The 'hards,' encouraged by southern as saults upon their adversaries!" We respectfully submit to the Examiner, if the south is with the "hards," is it not fair to suppose that they are true to the south? And does it become a southern journal to take sides with their "adversaries," who have never been true to the

Again, the Examiner speaks of a coalition be tween the whigs and the national democrats against the administration." Where, we emphatically ask, is the evidence of this coalition? We have searched in vain for it. But it seems that there is not only a coalition, but that it is against the administration." So grave and serious a charge should not be made without due deliberation and ample authority; for it puts the south and the national democracy of the north in antagonism to President Pierce, and the last sentence of the extract, which contains both an admonition and a statement of fact, leaves the Examiner without the ranks of the south and the national democracy, where it surely does not wish to place itself. Moreover it very indiscreetly makes out the "supporters of the administration" in New York, par excellence the Van Buren party.

Now, we have all along believed that both divisions of the New York democracy voted for General Pierce, and have supported his administration. We live to learn-and we sometimes learn some very unpleasant things

WE PERCEIVE from our exchanges that the subject of agriculture is attracting great attention in every part of our country. Fairs are being held, which are attended by large numbers of persons. Stock, fowls and products of nuptials. all kinds are exhibited, and large premiums are awarded in many instances. Some of the most learned and eminent men of the nation have delivered the addresses on these oceasions. Agriculture is at last the basis of wealth and of faint praise. If history is summoned to tes- substantial men of the country are engaged in tify for the softs against, the hards, we, too, it. We are gratified to see the interest that is must and will use it in the defence of the lat- everywhere felt in this important subject. Speed ter; and if its recorded truths shall bear with the plough.

### MR. GUTHRIE TO MR. BRONSON.

Rumors have been before the public for som days, touching a letter from Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Bronson, the collector of the port of New York. We present below a copy of that production. It speaks for itself; and no comment from us is needed. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Since the conversation we had upon DEAR SIR: Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division in the dem-ocratic party in New York, I feel more and more convinced that the present disorganization cannot fail to endanger the success of the principles of the party there, and to prove injurious elsewhere. But the separation is effected. A conviction has forced itself upon my mind that, by democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the division could and ought to have been prevented.

You are aware that the principles of the Baltimore convention, and the policy intimated in the inaugural address, the President and his constitu d advisers stand pledged to before the world They have been and are united as one man upon these principles and that policy, and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to ac cept office under the administration stood pledge the same principles and policy.

As the President understands the principles

avowed as the platform of the party at Baltimore all democrats who joined in upholding and carry-ing out the same were entitled to be recognized worthy of the confidence of the united party

and consequently eligible to official station.

That all could not obtain office was manifest and that the distribution could not be exactle equal amongst the different sections of the part was equally certain. Yet the distribution was intended to be so made as to give just cause of complaint to no one section, and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the President himself, but by most of his ap pointees, in respect to the offices under the latte It has so happened that your appointments have been very generally made from that portion of the party to which you adhere. This you thought best calculated to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be obtained, and the other portion of the party feel that they have not been fully recognised by you, and, as things now stand, may not do justice to your motives. I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his cabinet, with entire una nimity, recognise that portion of the party as democrats distinctly avowing and firmly main taining the principles of the Baltimore platform and entitled to be recognised by appointment to official stations in your department express the expectation that you will so recog-nise them in the only way that will carry convic-

I have not hitherto deemed it necessary to make any particular inquiry as to the section of the de-mocratic party to which persons nominated for po-sitions in the custom-house at New York belonged prior to the reunion of the party in 1849—which reunion was supposed to have been thorougly cemented in the great and triumphant contest 1852. But as the present excited state of feeli among political friends who acted together in 1852 and who now stand unequivocally upon the same platform of principles in New York, is suggestive of a discrimination of which the administration will not approve. I shall send a copy of this lette to the naval officer and the surveyor of the Port, in order that there may be no misapprehension as the policy which the President will require to b I am, very respectfully

JAMES GUTHRIE.
G. C. Brouson, esq., Collector, New York. Copies of the above letter were sent to the nava officer and surveyor, with the following note

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853. Dear Sir: I enclose herewith a copy of a lette this day addressed to the Hon. G. C. Bronson. It will explain itself, and show you what the President expects in relation to the distribution of patronage in the respective offices of the New York custom-house, to which you will conform you action in any future nominations you may have

I am, very respectfully. JAMES GUTHIRE.

#### THE OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN SHIP. MASTERS.

We call attention to the details of the rage committed at the Chincha Islands on American shipmasters and citizens. From all accounts, it was a most wanton and highhanded outrage, and calls loudly for redress and reparation. But, as we said in our paper of vesterday, we feel very confident that our government will do all that is necessary in the premises. It has shown a bold American instance of foreign aggressio It will wrap the protecting folds of the Amerior abroad-whether in Smyrna or in the Chin-

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART .-Mr. Joe Shillington has been kind enough to supply us with the October number of this work. We have not had the time to examine it thoroughly, but, from a glance at the engrayings, we are satisfied it will become a valuable acquisition to the lovers of art. The engravings are fine, and the table of contents very

Young America. The Tyler, Texas, Telegraph, of the 10th, says: A good deal has been aid of late about the precocity of American youth, but all that we have seen of them is completely outstripped by a Mexican "boy" of San Antonio. He attempted to give in vote at the late election, but, from his youthful appearance, his vote was challenged, and it was proven on oath that he was but thirteen years of age. The Ledger says that he has a wife and a child one year old, and, for the sake of gratifying curiosity, the editor of that paper was led to consult a physician on the subject, and was assured that this "boy" could not have been exceeding eleven years at the time of his marriage.

A BATHING SCENE.-An exchange states that during the past summer, at a town on the banks of the Susquehanna, the heat had been over-powering all day, and, night being come, numers of people of both sexes sought coolness in the waters of that beautiful stream. A terrible thunder storm arose whilst the river was popu lated with bathers, and then commenced a general sauve-qui-peut. The wind bore away the clothing in every direction, and every one, to gain his or her own habiliments, joined in an impetuous race, clad in a single garment. This one, where he had left his coat found only a corset, and where that young girl sought her fresh toilette and her sweet tulle bonnet, she discovered a pair of pantaloons or an old sack. Many were obliged to enter the town in the most bizarre costume, and some even without any. The next morning the clothes that had been collected were divided as equitably as possible.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF HYMEN.-Hymen was a beautiful youth of Athens, who, for the love of a young virgin, disguised himself, and assisted at the Eleusinian rites; and at this time he, together with his beloved and divers other young ladies of that city, were surprised and carried off by the pirates, who, supposing him to be what be appeared, was lodged with his mistress. In the dead of night, when the robbers were all asleep, he cut their throats. Thence making hasty way back to Athens, he bargained with the parents that he would restore them their daughter and all her compan ions, if they would consent to their marriage; which, proving very happy, it became the custom to invoke the name of Hymen at all

"Speaking of speed," said a wag the other "I reckon they travel on the Hudson River Railroad. I stepped in the cars at Albany, got fairly scated at Hudson, lighted my cigar at Pough-keepsie, spit it out at Peekskill, and it hit a man at Sing Sing."

There is a benevolent gentleman in Bo ton who gives twenty-five cents for religious pur-poses every time he swears. He has already ned a new steeple on the Presbyterian Church and is now engaged in "cussing up" a donation the Home Missionary Society.

From the New York Herald.

The latest advices from Constantino of the 12th of September. According to those of the 8th, the greatest excitement still pre-vailed. A petition was in circulation, and had obtained a great number of signatures, calling upon the ministers either to make war or t conclude an honorable peace.

The feeling of the Turks is, that having colected a large army from the most distant parts of the empire, a declaration of peace and con-sequent disbandment of these troops would be almost as bad as an irruption of the enemy. was not supposed that, in the present state of affairs, any collision would ensue on the Dan-ube. Without further provocation, the Russians would scarcely cross the Danube at this late season, and Omer Pasha's operations are mainly, if not entirely, on the defensive.

It is in Asia that a collision is most to b apprehended, as there the Turks, surrounded by a sympathizing Mussulman population, have only to give the signal to raise around the stand ard of Islamism all the warlike populations of Kurdistan, Lazistan, Daghistan, and also of Cir

In Constantinople incendiary placards continue to be circulated. Several caricatures have also appeared against England. In one of these the emperor of Russia is represented as breaking into Buckingham palace; Prince Albert rushes out to defend his house and family; but Lord Aberdeen holds him back, declaring the outrage not to be a casus belli. The English names of the ships-of-war have also been modified into Turkish by-words expressing anything but respect towards the English

All sorts of alarming rumors were flying thick and fast. Among other very doubtful news that had been sent to Paris was a report that a deputation of the Ulema—or united bodies of priests, lawyers, and men of letters-had called on the Sultan either to declare war against Russia, or to abdicate the throne. The time allowed for his answer was to the feast of Kurban Bairam, on the 14th. The peace party, however. would be satisfied with a demonstration from the combined fleets, and the dismissal of the Minister of War. A general feeling prevailed at Constantinople that the Sultan would make no further concession either to Russia or the

There is also a rumor that the dispute be tween the French and English ministers at Constantinople had been revived, the French minister insisting that the fleets should come up to Constantinople, and Lord Redeliffe strongly objecting to any movement at present.

Besides all this, a new and important feature, though one not unforeseen, has arisen in the question. Austria begins more pointedly than before to show symptoms of her Russian leaning. A despatch from Vienna, September 20, received at Paris, states that "Austria does not altogether adhere to the proposition of the two western powers respecting the collective note to be given to the Porte, containing a guarantee against any future interference the part of Russia between the Porte and its subjects.

Letters from Vienna, of 17th September, state that on that day the representatives of the four powers again met in conference, when a proposition to draw up a note to the Porte, giving to the Sultan such assurances respecting the force and meaning of the original Vienna note as would remove his objections, was discussed and

The Independence Belge adds, that after this incident, the ministers of France and England declared that, before all things, it was necessary to work with energy to induce the Porte to accept the first note. Instructions had been sent to Lord Redcliffe and M. de la Cour to

THE LAST TURKISH MANIFESTO, -One of the Paris correspondents mentioned some days since that a manifesto was expected to appear on August 30, in the official journal of Con-stantinople, and that this document had ap-peared Sept. 4th. We are not aware that it has been generally circulated, as we find it stated in letters from Constantinople that owing to the excitement occasioned by the e-publication it had been stopped after the expects copies were struck off. It was added that the to the ambassadors at Constantinople, who were expecting dispatches from their govern-ments. The manifesto (in Turkish) was received in town on Sunday. The translation we subjoin, if not word for word, the same as the original, (which is, as usual, full of oriental amplifications,) is yet substantially a transcript of the document. The Sultan begins thus:—

THE MANIFESTO .- After the occupation o Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russians, the Sublime Porte protested before the four powers, in conformity with its ancient custom. Some days before the departure of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople, the Sublime Porte had framed a note which, in consequence of its not having been accepted by the Russian ambassador, remained unexecuted. One of the terms of that note was the evacuation of the principalities, after which an ambassador was to repair to St. Petersburg. The four powers in-terfered, with the view of bringing the two parties in dispute to an amicable arrangement, and with that object they framed a note, which was immediately communicated to them. That note was accepted by Russia in the same form in which it was drawn up, and we were informed of this by the telegraph from Vienna as far as Belgrade, and thence by an extraordinary courier. By that act the four great powers gave proofs of their good will, and their friendship for the maintenance of our integrity. The Vienna note, when examined with attention, showed some points which could not and which cannot be admitted either by his majesty the Sultan, who desires to maintain the right of his ancestors in this grave question, or by his min-

isters, who are bound by it. For some months past the government of his najesty has made great preparations with the object of maintaining its integrity, and such being the case, the note to which we have referred cannot be accepted; and to resolve the pending question it cannot accept other than the note modified by the Sublin e Porte, and under the official guarantee of the four powers. It is to that point the solution tends, and of this all its ambassadors have been informed. On the same question we have received

letter from his majesty the emperor of Austria to which we have replied after the same manner in which we now express ourselves.

Such is the actual state of the question, and as to the turn which it may take hereafter, inelligence of a more recent date will inform us. Awaiting the results which may take place, the Sublime Porte will maintain the footing, with respect to its armaments, which it occupies at this moment-and such is the decision

THE LAST RUSSIAN MANIFESTO. - The Berlin Zeil, of August 18, publishes a dispatch from Count Nesselrode to Baron Meyendorff, at Vienna, dated St. Petersburg, August 25, O. S. (September 7, N. S.,) as follows:—
We have just received, together with your

excellency's reports of the 16th (28th) of August, the alterations which the Ottoman Porte nas made in the draft of a note drawn up at Vienna. Count Buol will only require to recall to

nind the expressions of our communication of

the 25th of July, to form a clear idea of the impression these alterations have made on his najesty the emperor. When I, in his majesty's name accepted that draft of a note which Austria, after having previously procured it to be approved and accepted by the courts of France and England, described to is as an ultimatum, that she intended to lay beore the Porte, and on the acceptance of which

the continuance of her friendly offices was to depend, I added in a despatch which you,

Austrian cabinet, the following remarks and fleet at Besika Bay. A temporary hospital had

sitions to examine and to discuss, which

we now give to it.

present decisions.

ment also reject this last arrangement, we should no longer hold ourselves by the consent which

Expressions so precise as these could leave the Austrian government no doubt as to our

the alterations of the wordings which have been

made at Constantinople. I have made them the subject of special remark in another despatch.

will, for the moment, confine myself to ask-

ing whether the emperor, after having for him-

self renounced the power to change even a word

in that draught of a note, which was drawn up

without his participation, can allow the Otto

man Port alone to reserve to itself that power,

placed in an inferior position vis a vis Turkey. We hold this to be inconsistent with the dignity

of the emperor. Let us recall the whole series

of events, as they took place. In the place of the Menschikoff note, the acceptance of which, without alteration, we had stipulated as the con-

dition of our resuming our relations with the

Porte, a different note was proposed to us. On

this ground alone we might have refused to take

it into consideration. And even after entering

upon it we might have found occasion to raise

more than one objection, to propose more than

one alteration in the expressions. You know,

give up our ultimatum, no note of any form

whatever was what we desired, that we should

have preferred another plan, another form of agreement. We did not insist on this plan; we have laid it entirely on one side. Why? Be-

cause, as soon as we should have made counter

propositions, we should have exposed ourselves

to the reproach of protracting matters-of in-

tentionally prolonging the crisis which is dis-quieting Europe. Instead of this, as we wished

to put an end to the crisis as soon as possible,

we sacrificed our objections, both as regards the

On the receipt of the first draft of a note.

without waiting to learn if it had been approv-

cession to it by telegraph. Subsequently, the draft was forwarded to us in its final form;

and although it had been altered in a direction

which we could not misunderstand, we did not

retract our consent nor raise the smallest dif-

ficulty. Could greater readiness or a more

conciliatory spirit be shown? When we thus

acted we did so, as a matter of course, on the

condition that a draft which the emperor ac-

cepted without discussion should be accepted

by the Porte in a similar manner. We did so

under the conviction that Austria looked on it

as an ultimatum, in which nothing was to be

changed-as the last effort of her friendly me-

diation, which, should it fail in consequence of

the pertinacity of the Porte, would thereby of

itself come to an end. We regret that it was

not so. But the Vienna cabinet will admit that

if we had not to do with an ultimatum, but with

a new draft of a note, in which either of the

parties concerned was at liberty to make

changes, we should thereby recover the right

of which we had, of our own accord, deprived

ourselves, of proposing variations on our part

of taking the proposal of arrangement into

consideration, and not only changing the ex-

Could it be agreeable to the powers, who, by al-

tering and accepting her draft, have made it

their common work? It is their affair to con-

sider the delays which will result from this, or

to inquire if it is for the interest of Europe to

cut them short. We see only one single

means of putting an end to them. It is for

Austria and the powers to declare to the Porte,

frankly and firmly, that they, after having in

vain opened up to it the only road that could

lead to an immediate restoration of its rela-

tions with us, henceforth leave the task to itself

unanimously hold this language to the Porte,

the Turks will yield to the advice of Europe,

and, instead of reckoning on her assistance in

a struggle with Russia, will accept the note

their position so seriously for the childish sat-

tisfaction of having altered a few expressions

in a document which we had accepted without

discussion. For of these two positions only one

is possible—either the alterations which the

Porte requires are important, in which case is

is very simple that we refuse to accede to them;

or they are unimportant, and then the question

arises, why should the Porte unnecessarily

make its acceptance dependent on them.

To sum up succintly what we have said, the

ultimatum drawn up at Vienna is not ours. It

is the work of Austria and the Powers, who

after having first of all agreed to it, then dis-

cussed it, and altered its original text, have re-

cognized it as such as the Porte could accept

without its interests or its honor being compro-

mised. We, on our part, have done everything

that depended upon us to shorten unnecessary

delays, inasmuch as, when the arrangement was

laid before us, we renounced all counter propo

sitions. No one will refuse to bear this testi-

baying long exhausted the measure of conces-

single one, his Majesty can go no further with-

out compromising his own standing, and with-out exposing himself to a resumption of his re-

lations with Turkey, under unfavorable auspices,

which would deprive them for the future of all

stability, and must inevitably produce a fresh

and signal breach. Even now, further conces

sions with regard to the expressions of the note

would be of no use, for we see by your dispatch

for our consent to the alterations made in the

Vienna note, to make its signature, as well as

its sending off an ambassador to convey the

latter hither, dependent on fresh conditions,

and that it has already made inadmissable pro

posals with respect to the evacuation of the

can only refer to the assurances and declara-

tions contained in our despatch of the 10th of

August, and repeat, that the arrival of the Tork

ish ambassador, bearing the Austrian note with-

out alterations, will suffice, at St. Petersburg,

A firman is about to be issued to authorize

he admission of the evidence of Christians in

courts of law. This is the most important re-

orm that has taken place in many years in the

Ottoman empire, Hitherto, no "infidel's" word

ould be taken as legal evidence against a Mus-

sulman, and hence arose injustice of the most

Some difficulty had arisen between the Mir

ister of Finance and the management of the Oriental Bank, respecting a loan of 45,000,000

of piastres sought by the Porte and promised

but the drafts on Messrs. Mastermanns' bank

in London, for the first instalment of £20,000,

The Bey of Tunis had informed the Port

that his contingent of troops was ready to take

the field. Steamers were to be sent for them

Izzett Pasha, late governor of Tripoli, had

been appointed governor of Belgrade, with orders to proceed to the spot at once and as-

The service of the Russian post at Constan

The British ship Bellerophon had arrived at

tinople is suspended, and the postmaster has

had been returned dishonored.

sume the functions of his office.

orders to

Baron, were instructed to communicate to the Tenedos, with sick English sailors, from the

by the bank. The details have not transpired

grievous sort to the Christian population.

for the orders to be issued to our troops to re

tire over the frontier."

Principalities. As regards the latter point, we

that the Ottoman government is only

in its present form, and cease to compromis

Could such a result be intended by Austria?

pressions, but also the form.

ed in London or in Paris, we notified ou

contents and the form.

Baron, that from the moment we consented

and whether he can suffer Russia to be

I consider it to be superfluous to remark to your excellency that, whilst we, in a spirit of

A journal states, from Constantinople of the 5th, that Redschid Pasha had called on the conciliation, accept the proposal of accommoda-tion agreed to at Vienna, and of sending a Russian consul general to prevent the Russians and Greeks in the city from writing and speak

Turkish ambassador, we assume that we shall not have still further changes and fresh propoing against the Turkish government.

Accounts mention that the foundation of a new Greek church had been laid with much happen to be contrived at Constantinople unde ceremony at Ismail. The church is authorized by a ukase from the Czar, and is to be built at the expense of the officers of the Russian warlike inspiration which seems at present to influence the Sultan and the majority of his ministry, and that, should the Ottoman govern-

The princess Belgioso had died at Constantinople of her wounds. It may be remembered that when travelling in the east she was

#### Dad's Experiment with Billy.

Less than a hundred miles from Syracuse lives an old farmer, whose given name is Zury— a hard working, honest old Englishman, owning a good farm of over a hundred acres, and two faithful boys, who have been brought up to wield the "agricultural implement,"-from one

of these I have my story.
Old Zury had an old goat on the farm, who is not one of the most peacefully disposed efea-tures in the world, and on this account the boys take no little delight in putting his lordship on his taps, once in a while, by way of amusement; for a long time the old man had noticed that when Billy came home at night he was completely covered with mud and water, and old Zury could not imagine how he should become so; so he determined, if possible, that he would find out the cause of poor Billy's daily misfor

One day he left the boys-to pick up the rakes, &c., after a hard day's work of haying-and walked around to the ridge, where Billy generally kept himself; it was about time for the goat to go to the house, but there he lay, quiet and dry; so old Zury seated himself behind a stump, determined to watch his movements. for that night, at any rate; he had not been there more than fifteen minutes, when who should he see coming along the ridge but the two boys; his first impulse was to tell them to keep back, but upon second thought, he said

"Take my load, Hank," said Dick; "it's my turn to take the fellar to-night.' Hank took Dick's load from his back, and

Dick going down the hill a little ways, soon showed himself within a few yards of where the

goat was lying.

Billy had already caught a glimpse of the boys, and was soon on his feet. Hank laid flat on the ground, and Dick, on the edge of the ridge, now presented a full front, which did not seem exactly to please his goatship, for he pointed for him, and down went Dick, to aggravate Billy to a still more desperate lunge; again the signal rose, and Billy jumped, but just as he got within a few feet. Dick lowered him self about two pegs, and Mr. Goat lowered himself about fifteen feet into a ditch of marsh mud and water. Hank had caught sight of a small cor ner of the old man's hat above the stump, and sloped for the bars, while Dick was not a little surprised at the sudden transformation of the old stump into a human being, and that too the old man, at fifteen paces, who, by the way was not one of the most forbearing persons in the world; and as he looked around on the ground, Dick thinking that a club or stone night possibly be the object of his search started on a keen jump for the barn. The old man made up his mind that the mystery was

solved. That night Dick and Hank did'n come home to supper. I thought I should not be able to hold myself together, as Hank related the surprise of ole Zury and his son, as they stood face to face.

the best of it yet; about two weeks from that time, one day me and Dick had been working all day, and we made up our minds that we should find old dad bucked, for he hadn't been in the field at all in the afternoon, and he always kept a good barrel of ale in the cellar; but when we had started, who should we see but the old man edging around the ridge; so Dick and me went over that way. There was old dad, and there was the goat.

We laid flat on the ground, anxious to know what the old man was going to do, when what was our surprise to see him take the exact po-sition Dick had taken a couple of weeks before.

We said nothing, for we hadn't seen any of that kind of sport in a long time; the old man presented rather a formidable appearance, but Billy, nothing daunted, pointed for the mark, the old man lowered, but a little too late, for the goat took him "plump." We heard something strike in the mud, and it wasn't Billy, for he stood looking down over the ridge. Me and Dick pulled for the barn, and in a few minutes we saw old dad paddling for the house, covered with mire from head to foot.

That night the old man was dressed up in his best clothes. I ventured to ask him i was going over to see the Deacon. ee the Deacon! no! Can't a man put on

good clothes without going to see the Deacon! "Yes," said Dick, leaking out the door; 'can't a man go and see the goat, without tum bling in the mud?"

Dick was gone, and the old dad looking at me, and then very significantly at a heavy wooden bootjack, I stepped out of the back door.—Spirit of the Times.

ELECTROTYPING .- This art, as applied to the deposition of metals in forming metal plates of type and figures for printing, presents a striking example of the advancement of science and art, and their application to new and useful mony to the loyaute of the emperor. After our sions, without the Porte's having as yet made a purposes. The stereotype is an art which has long been in use; the publishers of books usually send their composed types to the stereo-typers, where a cast of each page is taken in plaster of Paris, thus forming a negative mould, into which type metal is run and moulded into thin metal plates of positive type, fac similes of the original as set up by the compositor; this art saves the re-setting of type for re-prints, as these plates can be laid away and kept ready for printing future editions. This art, it appears, is destined to be superseded by the ele trotype. It has been demonstrated that electrotyping of pages of type and engravings on wood an be done quicker and in a very superior manner to stereotyping. By the electrotyp process, an impression is first taken in way and the mould thus formed is dusted with inely powdered plumbago. It is then set in a vessel containing a solution of the sulphate of copper, and placed in the circuit of a galvanic attery for about twelve hours, when, on being taken from the same, it is found that the gal vanism has deposited a positive type plate of pure solid copper from the solution on the wax mould, from which innumerable impressions As applied to the duplication of wood en-gravings, we have lately had an evidence of its

power and usefulness in the beautiful title page which adorned the last number of volume 8 Scientific American;" it was printed from an electrotype copy of a wood original. So feet is the lightning in copying original en gravings that, under the most powerful microscope, it is impossible to detect the least variation between the original and its duplicate. Electrotype plates print much better than com-mon type; the ink comes off clean every impression, and there is no filling up of the lines. This is certainly a very great recommendation to it, besides that of its great hardness, whereby it is enabled to print several million impre sions. Electricity is now performing wonders in many of the arts, and to no one is it more in many of the arts, and to no one is it more successfully and usefully applied than in producing solid metal type plates for printing; and as these are so much superior to stereotype plates, and can be produced as cheap, it appears to us that they must soon supersede them entirely.—Scientific American.

Happiness is like the statue of Isis, whose veil no mortal ever raised,-Landon